THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPE.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Trib

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1860. MR. CUSHING'S VISIT TO CHARLESTON.

Mr. Cushing went to Charleston at the reques of the President, for the purpose of inducing a postponement of the Secession Ordinance. But he found opinion too decided and unanimous in favor of it to admit of any reasoning, and hence abandoned the experiment and returned immediately. Similar assurances were given to Mr. Cushing as had been previously received by the President, that no demonstrations would be made against the forts until negotiations were exhausted through the Commissioners sent here. The leaders, however, may not be able to control their followers. The fact that Fort Moultrie is commanded by a Kentuckian, gives it more moral protection than any other cause, for if he should be sacrificed through the cowardly inefficiency of the President, the feeling of resentment against South Carolina for that outrage would extempo rize a formidable party to redress it in the Border States.

RETURN OF SECRETARY THOMPSON.

Secretary Thompson has returned from his mis sion to North Carolina, without having achieved any positive result. His immediate object was to induce that State to confer and cooperate with the rest of the South in making some united movement. In this respect he differed with the Commissioner sent to Maryland, who urged separate and immediate action as the only remedy, Mr. Thompson and some other leaders have become less exacting than heretofore, finding that their scheme has obtained more momentum than was at first designed. Jefferson Davis says it has passed from their hands into those of the

ATRICINIA.

There is more reason than appears on the surface to believe that if the politicians attempt to unite Virginia with the Cotton States, the western and northern counties will cut loose from the Old Dominion, and set up an independent Government, leaving the agitators to go where they belong. They don't intend being transferred to order by Messrs. Hunter, Wise, Garnett & Co. A SPEECH FROM MR. BRECKINGIDGE.

Mr. Breckinridge is expected to make a speech at the Democratic celebration on the 8th of January, in which he will define his position in regard to questions which now agitate the public mind. He is for the Union, but requires conditions for its preservation.

SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICIALS-EFFECT OF SE-CESSION. No letters had been received at the Treasury or Post-Office Departments yesterday in regard to the resignation of officials in South Carolina. Those addressed to the President several weeks age were designed to take effect upon the act of secession. Some information on this subject is expected to-morrow, unless the Collector of Charleston should consider the previous notice as sufficient. The Postmaster there never communicated his contingent resignation, but signified his intention to withdraw after the ordinance should be passed. Mr. Trescott, Assistant Secretary of State, resigned with that condition. If the Postmasters retire in a body, as expected. Mr. Heit will at once give public notice that no mails for South Carolina will be made up, because they cannot be delivered at their destination. All such will be sent to the dead-letter office after a certain date, to be delivered to the parties sending the letters. It is absurd to suppose that the mails will be carried to the South Carolina line, and handed over to local agents there, with whom we will have no official connection whatever. All mail contracts contain a Cause giving the Postmaster-General the discretion to discontinue any route by paying one month's compensation. Of course, he must cut off the whole service in South Carolina immediately after the Government Post-Offices are closed. So far as foreign and domestic commerce is concerned, the ordinance of secession has more effectually blockaded Charleston than the whole Navy could, unless the Federal officials conclude to hold on and obey the Government which they have just repudiated. No vessel can obtain a clearance which will be recognized at home or abroad, and any vessel attempting to use papers that may be issued will be subject to tawful seizure. The whole trade of Charleston

desperate demagogues. THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS. It is believed the President will receive the South Carolina Commissioners unofficially, and

is, therefore, struck down at one blow, and

without the first particle of provision. Com-

merce must go overland, if at all, and with

increased charges of transportation, which will

make the people feel the burdens imposed by

present their communication to Congress for its action, having no authority to entertain any proposition they may submit, or to enter upon negotintions with them. As he has encouraged the secession movement throughout, he will doubtless extend its representatives still further aid and comfort. To his imbecility and craven spirit it is indebted for all its present importance.

THE TEN MILLION LOAN. The Treasury Department received here and in the principal cities, yesterday, about \$1,200,000 op account of the remaining half of the \$10,000. 000 loan which Mr. Cobb extended for thirty days. Some \$2,225,000 were not paid in. Messrs. Riggs & Co. here, who subscribed originally for \$3,000,000 in their own name, but alleged to be in part for others, failed to make good their payment of the remainder, upon the ground that the condition of the Government was rendered essentially different by the secession of South

All the Departmental officers received their quots of pay up to yesterday in coin, as a convenient provision for the holidays.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN. The Senate Committee of thirteen sat seven hours yesterday upon Mr. Crittenden's proposition mainly. It was discussed by every member present in short speeches addressed to particular points and to various forms of amendment as they were offered. Finally, a direct vote was taken on the main question of extending the Missouri line, with the recognition and protection of Slavery south of it in the present territory, or any that may hereafter be acquired. The Republicans voted against it, and as the rule had been adopted at the outset that unless a majority of them favored whatever proposition was submitted, it would be declared lost, notwithstanding an adverse numerical majority, this was regarded as voted down. The discussion was en tirely good-tempered. Mr. Douglas voted with the majority throughout, and expressed his readiness to make any concessions that might be required. He has abandoned non-intervention, as a policy, and renounces his past declarations on that score, if they interfere with compromise. The ultimatum of the South is substantially that there shall be amendments to the Constitution recognizing slaves as property, and that they may be carried into and protected in the Territories as such. Mr. Toombs offered a series of resolutions at the close of the meeting yesterday evening, more radical than the Breckinridge platform, which will be considered to-morrow. Of course, he does not expect to carry them, but they will be serviceable for the stump in Georgia, in pro-

Govs. Dennison of Ohio, and Andrews of Massachusetts, are here, temporarily, but with no pecial objects.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860. The Committee of Thirteen were in session to-day ix hours and a half, considering various propositions arrest the progress of dissolution and give peace to e country.

The amendment to the Constitution, proposed by Mr. Crittenden, to settle the controversy between the North and the South, finally and for ever, by a division of the country from ocean to ocean, on the parallel of the Missonri line, was the great subject of discussion. Messrs. Crittenden, Daugha and Bigler maintained it with great zeal and ability. Mr. Donglas reiterated his former determination to

Mr. Dong he restorated the former determination to consider the question for the preservation of the coun-try, as though he had never cast a vote or uttered a sentiment on the subject before. If that mode of com-positive would not answer, be declared himself willing to go for any other consistent with honor or justice.

The appeals of Mr. Crittenden in behalf of the
Union are said to have been cloquent and sublime. was willing to embrace any other effective

Mr. Bigier of Febrevlvania preferred a division by a line across the country, because in that way the question of Shavery could be taken out of Congress and separated entirely from the popular elections in the North, without which we never could have per-

n anent peace.

Microre, Wade, Doolittle, Collamer, and Grimes op posed the proposition with much carnestness and ability.
They may need that the people in the late election decided question of Slavery in Territories, and, there developed the state of th defer action on a count of his absence.

Mesers, Davis, Teombe, and Hunter discussed the

present unhappy condition of the country with unau-passed ability; and, while manifesting a willingness t accept any measure of final settlement which would secure their just rights in the Union, insisted that propositions must come from the dominant party, the Re-

The vote on Mr. Crittenden's proposition was as For the proposition—Mesers Bigler, Crittenden, Douglas, Rice, and Powell—5.

no Foweli-5.
Against it.—Mesers. Davis, Doollitle, Collamer, Wade, Toombs, rimes, and Hunter.—7. Messrs. Hunter, Toombs, and Davis, nevertheless

Mesers. Hunter, Toombe, and Davis, neverthelesse, in timated an inclination to go for it if the Republicans would prepase it in good faith.

The second proposition submitted by Mr. Crittenden, denying the right of Congress to abolish Slavery in the dockyards and arsenais, was voted against by Mesers. Collaner, Doclittle, Grimes and Wade. The emulader of the committee voted for the proposition, at as it had not a majority of the Republicans, it was defented under the rules adopted by the committee, that no proposition should be considered adopted and recommended to the Senate which did not receive a majority of the Republican votes, and also a majority

of these opposed to the Republicans.

The third clause, denying to Congress the right to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, was deabolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, was de-feated by the same vote, the Republicans all voting acainst it, and the remainder of the committee for it. The fourth clause, establishing the right of transit

The fourth clause, establishing the right of transit, was defeated by the suzhe vote. The fifth, which is intended to perfect the Fugitive days law, by requiring the several States to pay for ughives when night be rescued from the officers of the five, was lost by the same vote, the Republicans all sting in the negative.

Many other propositions were offered and voted upon, but none of leading imposince—none that would neet the great exigencers of the times.

Mr. Davis

Mr. Davie in slaves, but no vote was texen on it. Mr. Toombs submitted a series of resolutions, em gracing substantially the principles of the Breckinridge atform, but final action was not taken on them. The Committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1860. The city was thrown into a tremendous excitement o-day in consequence of the fact that the Secretary of the Interior, shortly after his return from Raleigh yesterday, summoned to his office the Secretary of sate, Attorney-General and District-Attorney. It arpears that this was done upon the statement of Godard Bailey, who has charge of the Indian Trust Fund, to the Secretary of the Interior that he had taken from the iron safe a large amount of State bonds and cou sons belonging to the Trust Fund, and that they were no longer in the possession of the Government. Upon investigation in the presence of Bailey, his statement were unfortunately found to be but too true. The amount abstracted is about \$330,000. The information upon this matter was given by Bailey himself, and it is enerally supposed the bonds were used for the pur ose of hypothecation to raise money for temporary surposes, but the panic, by which every description of tocks have been stricken down, rendered the parties mable to redeem them. The impression is very general but there was no criminal intent on the part of Bailey lowever reprehensible may have been his conduct Further disclosures implicating third parties are anticiated upon his examination.

The Senate's Select Committee having come to no onclusion yesterday on any of the points before them the Republicans asking further time for consideration he most he peful now despond, seeing no immediate prosect of an accommodation of the political differences. pect of an accommodation of the political differences.

Mr. Crittenden, in a conversation with a friend, said that was the darkest day of his life; that he was overwhelmed with selicitude for the country, and that nothing but the affection of the people for the Union can restore peace. The extremes on the Committee are equally unyielding to concession.

The reported recent declaration of the President elect that he will strictly adhere to the Chicago Platform, has confirmed the wavering Republicans to that policy, and increased the intensity of Southern feeling.

Representative Scott has written a letter totally dissenting from Secator Latham's statement that in the

senting from Secutor Latham's statement that in the event of a dissolution and formation of two separate Confederacies, California would go with the North Contederacies, California would go with the North and North-West. Mr. Scott says he warmly sympa-thizes with the South, and cordially indorses and fully justifies them in not remaining in the Union under Mr. Lincoln. He wants California to set up for herself as

a mighty Republic.
Senator Pugh was serenaded hast night. While hanking his friends for the honor conferred, he said hanking his friends for the honor conferred by the Senator Pugh was serenaded has night. While thanking his friends for the honor conferred, he said the peace of the country could not be restored by the sword. The shedding of a single drop of blood would make dissolution inevitable, and the reconstruction of the Union impossible. It was by concession that peace could be produced.

Mostre. Cristenden, Vallandigham, Pendleton, Mallory, Woodson, and Segur made speeches, sustaining the views of Mr. Pugh, whose Senatorial speech is much counterded.

much commended.

The report prevails that the Administration has received a dispatch from Charleston to the effect that an
amed revenue cutter had arrived in that neighborhood,
and unless the order was immediately given for her
withdrawal, the Carolinians would seize the forts.

withdrawal, the Carolinians would seize the forts. This rumor, whether or not true, being generally believed, has produced intense excitement.

Mr Cusbing returned yesterday from Charleston, whither he was dispatched to obtain reliable information for the Administration relative to the state of affairs in South Carolina. Official latters were sent to him while he was in Charleston. Whatever may be the character of his report, it was considered sufficiently important for an immediate Cabinet consultation.

The Great Western Railway, The Great Western Railway, Dec. 22, 1860.
The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday, amounts to \$36,800, being but a slight increase over the corresponding week of last

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE CITY OF MANCHESTER OFF CAPE RACE.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS UNCHANGED.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.

St. John's, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860. The screw steamship City of Manchester, which left Liverpool at noon of the 12th inst., via Queenstown Eith, passed Care Race at 6 o'clock this morning, enoute to New-York. She was intercepted by the news yacht, and her news dispatch obtained.

The City of Manchester has £11,636 in specie, a full areo, twenty-four cabin and one hundred and eighty steering passengers. She has experienced very variable weather.

The steamship Jura, which sailed for New-York on the 11th, took \$49,000 in specie.

The political news is unimportant. The London Times editorially censures the attitud of the State of South Carolina toward the Federa Government: but admits that the Southerners have ome right on their side, namely, the right to free trade The China mails would not reach London before th

15th inst., but the following has been telegraphed: Ex thenge at Shanghae, 6/8; at Hong Kong, 4/8; at Cal cutta, 2/: at Bombay, 1/8.

The report on the inquiry into the loss of the steam ship Connaught has been submitted to the Liverpool Board of Trade. It says that the investigation brough to light nothing to prove that the Connaught was lost through the neglect of the officers; but it was thought that more intelligence might have been displayed in endeavouring to detect the cause and devising means to stop the leak. Various suggestions are made in the report relative to the construction of such vessels, the

better to insure the safety of the passengers.

Lord Lyens and Sir Edmond Head had been created Knights, Commanders of the Bath.

Lord Napier has been appointed Embaseador at the Court of St. Petersburg, vice Sir John Crompton, who has been removed to Madrid. It was again rumored that Lord Cowley was to leave

Paris, and goes to India to assume the dutie of Gover-The supposed robbery of British citizens in Mexico

will cause determined action on the part of the British Government, who were awaiting official confirmation of the report.

The French decree, retracting all warnings to jour nals, is published. The Paris Bourse was dull and drooping; three per

ent rentes were quoted at 68f. 90c. It was removed that D'Kanyon Dishyshe will suc ceed M. Thouvenal in the Foreign Department.

Italian affairs remain unchanged. The army of Italy is to consist of 300,000 troops, divided into Northern and Southern divisions.

The programme of the new Austrian Ministers of State promises many sweeping and important measure of reform.

The steamship Palestine, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 12th.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. In the Liverpool COTTON market the sales of Cotton on Wed-nesday were in 000 bales. Including 2,600 bales to speculators and experters. The market closed quiet and steady. The Liverpool Engaperers market was firm, with an upward

The Liverpool Phovision market was dull.
in the Franket market Rosin was heavy, Common quoted at 4.9d. 344 10d. Other articles were generally unchanged.
The latest sales of American stocks were: Illinois Contral Indived Shares, 29 discount, Eric Railroad, 337%; New York Central Railroad, 77279.

News from the Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALIFORNIA PONY EXPRESS. FORT KEARNEY, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.
The Pony Express passed here at 10 a.m. yesterday, at owing to the prostration of the telegraph lings the

following summary of news had to be delained until SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8-3:40 p. Arrived, oin, ship Sunshins from New-York; bark rarly Bird, from Heart Kong; oth, steamship Uncle san, from Pavama. 7th, ship Fair Wind, from New-York; bark Withelmins, from Rio de Janeiro.
Sailed, 5th, bark Christina, for —; 8th, ship John

Attantic side. Prices have a downward tendency generally, it being surmised that importers will be anxious to realize for the relief of their connections abroad. Money is growing stringent, and losses are being called in. Receipts of wheat continue light. A speculative demand has arisen and is pushing prices up. Good hipping is quotable at \$1.55 to \$1.70. The bayers in the market are mostly connecting for carea, but hipping is quotable at \$1 50 to \$1 70. The buyers in the market are mostly competing for cargoes, but many orders have been withdrawn. Rates are sustained by the firmness of the farmers, those holding back being the wealthier class, who do not want money. The course of the market will greatly depend upon fature advices. Several ships are wanted to carry cargoes already purchased. The Ocean Express goes to Baker's Island for guano at fifteen dollars per tun. The Fair Wind has £3 10s. per tun offered to London throughout. In January the rates will probably because easier.

on e easier.
The sensation news from the Southern States ha ost much of its interest here, since each new ac-

william H. Weeks has been chosen by the Republic can Electors to go to Washington with the Electoral

can Electors to go to Washington with the Electoral vote of California.

The bark Early Bird brings dates from Hong Kong to the 13th of October. The ship Fleet Wing was to rail from Hong Kong for Boston October 26. The ship Star King King sailed the same day for Manila, to load for New-York with sugar at \$9 per tun. The ship Ann sailed from Amoy for New-York October 9. It was reported that an American bark had gone ashore at Woosung and that all hands had been murdered.

From Denver. FORT KEARNEY, Dec. 23, 1860.
The Pike's Peak express coach passed here at 1 p. n., leaving the following: DESVER CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1850.

The weather continues very fine. Later reports rom the San Juan country bring flattering reports of Watters has confessed the murder of Freeman. His bject was robbery. He divulged the whereabouts of

the body to his captors.

DENVER, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1360.

Kelly, who is on trial for the murder of Doyle, was acquitted yesterday evening. The verdict gives much dissatisfaction.

Waters, for the murder of Freeman, was found guil-

ty yesterday, the Jury being out ten minutes. He was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 21st. The Kenosha mill in Nevada Gulch took from four

ords of quarts recently \$141.

The Provisional Legislature has adjourned.

The weather continues fine.

Fires.

NEWARK, N.J., Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.
A portion of the New-Jersey Zinc Works, in this city, was destroyed by fire last right. Loss about \$8,000.

Oswego. Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.
Cozzens block in this city was partially destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied as follows: Pool, bookstore, damaged by water, \$1,200—insured, \$1,200. Ford, jeweler, loss, \$500—insured; Beckwith, druggiet, loss from \$1,000 to \$1,500—insured; White, dagmerreotypist, loss \$1,000—insured. Dr. Everts and Dr. Smith and other occupants had their property more or less damaged, but were all insured. The loss on the building is \$2,000, and it is insured for \$8,000. AT OSWEGO.

the building is \$2,000, and it is insured for \$5,000.

AT ADAMS, N. Y.

ADAMS, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

As far as heard from, the losses by the fire in this place are insured as follows: Charter Oak Co. of Hartford, \$1,500; Atmo of Hartford, \$5,500; New-England of Hartford, \$500; Massasoit of Springfield, \$2,000; Inity of New-London, \$2,000; Phoenix of Brooklyn, \$1,460; Phoenix of Hartford, \$1,000; Western of Oswego, \$1,100; Park of New-York, \$4,800; Hartford of Hartford, \$5,000; Commonwealth of New-York, \$4,000.

The Pardon of Colonel Rudler. Charleston, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

The Courier's special despatch from New-Orleans ays that Cel. Rudler was positively pardoned by the

otherities of Honduras.

The South Carolina Convention.

Charlesros, S. C., Sainday, Dec. 22, 1850.

The Convention met at noon to-day.

No report has yet been made on postal matters and to castoms, but it is generally conceded that, when it is n. Sc, it will provide as follows: That the revenue has of the United States he adopted; that the Collector of the port take the oath of allegame to South Carolina ato Sait nooth pasters remain unchanged. Carolina, and that postal matters remain unchanged.

Mr. De Sanssare, from the Committee to whom was
referred the communication from a portion of the members of the Georgia Legislature, reported that the com-munication, as received, provided that secondon ebould not take place until Alabama, Missisopi, and Florida, had assembled their Conventions for first State action, but that the communication was now of no avail, as the secession of South Carolina had

already taken place.

Mr. Magrath, from the Committee on such portions
of the President's Message as refers to the property of
the United States in the limits of South Carolina, said that he preferred making his report in secret session.

The Convention then went into secret session. The Convention then went into secret session, and continued so for two hours. It is reported that a very animated discussion took place on the report.

animated discussion took place on the report.

Mr. Rhett's address to the people of the Southern
States has not been acted on.

Mr. C. D. Melcon, appointed to prepare the credentials for the joint committee to Washington, was sworn to keep the strictest secresy in regard to them. The accredited papers were delivered to the Commissioners to-day, who go to Washington with full powers. The Commissioners take a secretary with them, who is allowed ten dellars a day and his traveling expenses.

The Convention has adjourned until Monday.

The Secession Movement.

TROUBLE AT PETERSBURG, VA. PETERSBURG, Dec. 23, 1860. A secession pole, 100 feet high, with the Palmette flag, was hoisted on the most prominent street yester day morning, amid the cheers from a large crowd The pole was sawed down this morning just before the dawn of day by an unknown party, and the flag carried off. Great excitement prevails, and a collision is

A factory and several buildings adjoining were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, \$30,000; partly

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860. There was an enthusiastic meeting here last night, to atify the secession of South Carolina. Fifteen guns were fired, and The Avalanche newspaper office and other buildings illuminated.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. RALEIGH, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860. The Legislature has adjourned until January 7. The fort to take up the bill for arming the State failed in

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

At the secession celebration at Camden yesterday, a cannon burst, severely injuring several persons.

The slaver Bonita was not bound to this port, but put in here from stress of weather, and with her crew exhausted. She is bound to Norfolk.

The serenading procession last night was a grand affair, and was kept up till after midnight.

The Camerica special disaster from New-Orleans. The Courier's special dispatch from New-Orleans says that Col. Rudler was positively pardoned by the

authorities of Honduras.

A special disputch from Washington says that Major Anderson has been ordered to surrender the forts to the constituted authorities of South Carolina in case he forte are attacked, but not to surrender to irrespon

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

The House yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the Military Committee to make provision for feeding and transporting troops; also establishing telegraph lines to all exposed points of the State; giving the Gov. or apprehended invasion. It was made the special or der for to-day.

A resolution was offered making arching inquiry

into the business of the banks of the State, with power to send for persons, examine benk books, transactions,

The Convention will robably take a recess to-day till the 15th of January. THE SOUTH CAROLINA PLENIPOTENTIARES.

Dispatches from Charleston, received as late as 54 this evening, from Governor Pickens, give the information that Messrs. Barnwell, Adams and Orr are appointed Commissioners to treat concerning the cession of the forts. They will arrive here on Tuesday (vening. It is true that unless the menace conveyed by the presence of a revenue cutter be removed, there is great danger that the mob will attack and capture the forts.

MEETING IN BALTIMORE. MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

Howland on a whaling cruise.

There is little or nothing doing in imports. Trade is all with the country, and operations for other accounts are retarded by the complexion of the news from the Atlantic side. Prices have a downward tendency genus for that the first Vice-Presidents.

Judge Legrand modes.

Mr Rian, a prominent merchant, offered resolutions, asking the Governor immediately to convoke the Legislature. Coleman Yellott, State Senator, and William Norris, made speeches sustaining the resolutions, which were

ously passed. The speeches were all conservative, but were unmis-The speeches were all conservative, but were unmistakeable in urging determined action on the part of Maryland to meet the difficulties, and to place herself right—in the Union if possible, but at all hazards with a united South. Much dignity was preserved in the proceedings, and a strong sympathy for Southern cooperation. South Carolina was frequently cheered.

The TRIBUSE's announcement of Lincoln's unwillingness to concede or compromise was indignantly commented upon. Maryland seems to be catching the Southern feeling rapidly.

A hundred guns were fired here on Saturday in honor of South Carolina, but the parties firing probably do not represent the general public.

Fast Day in Massachusetts-Rail-road Accident.

Bostos, Saurday, Dec. 22, 1860.

Gov. Banks has issued a proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer for the Union, to be observed on the 4th of January, in conformity with the proclamation of the President.

hadly injured, of the Shore route train from New-York last night. The accident occurred near Kingston, R. I., and was caused by the breaking of the axle of the ocomotive.

Suicide.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.
Mrs. Elizabeth Fitch and her daughter, three years old, were found dead to-day in bed, having committed, probably, snicide by prassic acid. Her husband, alwayer in a good business, and a child recently died, which probably caused insanity, and led her to poison her remaining child and herself.

The United States brig Dolphin arrived here at o'clock last night.

A CABINET APPOINTMENT-MISSOURI FIRST ON THE LIST.

The report has become general that Mr. Lincoln has intimated to Mr. Bates that he will invite him to accept the office of Secretary of the Interior. We have the permission both of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Bates to say that the latter will occupy a seat in the new Cabinet, assuming, as we think we may safely do, that the Senne will ratify his nonionion. It is not, however, definitely settled which department will be assigned to our worthy and patriotic fellow-citizen of St. Louis. definitely settled which department will be assigned to our worthy and patriotic fellow-citizen of St. Louis. As citizens of Missouri and lovers of the Union, we make this amouncement with sentiments of gratitude and paids.

The President elect, in selecting the living cornerdones of his Administration, makes the first selection from this State. In selecting Edward Bates, he gives from this State. In selecting Edward Bates, he gives a pledge to the whole country of the character which he has resolved to impart to his Administration and peliev. Actions, it is said, speak loader than words, and hence the fact which we publish this morning will be regarded as an infallible sign of Mr. Lincoln's purposes. We may call these purposes by two words—Conservation and Union.

Conservation and Union.

If designs in any way inimical to the South were entersized, Mr. Bates would not have been selected for a place in the new Administration; and if by some inconceivable blunder he were selected to aid in carrying out such a policy. conceivable blunder he were selected to aid in carrying out such a policy, we need hardly say that he would peremptorily reject the offer. A full, free, and candid interchange of sentiments and opinions took place between both gentlemen, and the result, we are happy to state, is mutually satisfactory. Their unanimity is the basis of the important relation which Mr. Bates is to bear to Mr. Lincoln's Administration.

The lact is pregnant with another important lesson. The lact is pregnant with another important lesson. The Union will not be dissolved during the four years commencing on the fourth of March, unless all the legitimate powers which the Government shall be able to exercise, shall prove inadequate to avert the calaur-

ity. Mr. Lincoln and his conditions in the Cabinet will enter office with the resolution of preserving the Union at all bazards. This will doubtless enrage the traitors all the more, but it will at the same time give traitors all the more, but it was at the same time gove a sense of confidence to the great body of the people South as well as North. There is little danger that the boundaries of the Kepublic will be narrowed during Mr. Lincoln's term.

PERSONAL

-In reference to the marriage of Capt. Grey, son of Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Equetry to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his tour in America, to Miss Harriet Jane Pearson, which took place at Cheltenham on the 20th inst., as already announced, The Ckeltenham Exami-ner has the following: "Among the persons present was a young men of aristocratic bearing and ple manners, who seemed to be a stranger to every one but the gallant bridegroom. He did not signthe record of the marriage as the rest did, and soon after the ceremony he is said to have disappeared. The gossipe who were uninvited spectators at St. Luke's have set him down as no less a personage than the Prince of Wales, with whom the bridegroom is understood to be in high favor; and we are not in a position either to say they are wrong or to confirm them in their opin-

-A citizen of Charleston has furnished the following list of South Carolinians now in the army of the United States: Cartain A. C. Myers, Quartermaster's Department: Major T. G. Rhett, Pay Department; Major Ben. Huger, Brevet Colonel, having been brevetted three times for distinguished services in the Mexican war; Captains L. B. Northrup and R. H. Anderson; Lieuts, J. B. Villepigue, S. W. Ferguson, and Benj. F. Sloan, of the Dragoons; Captains W. D. DeSaussure, N. G. Evans, and W. H. Gibbes, of Cavalry; Lieuts. L. D. Lee, G. S. James, and J. B. Hallonquist, of the Artillery; Captains Bernard E. Bee, C. S. Lovell, and John Dupovant: Lieuts, L. W. O'Bannon, J. L. Corley, E. D. Blake, and P. J. Quattlebaum of the Infantry. There are also ten surgeons from this State in the army, who rank as majors, captains, and first lieutenants. It is said there are fully an equal number of Carolinians in the navy.

-It is not generally known, say The Occoquan (Va.) Courier, that the early years of Abraham Lincoln were mostly spent in Virginia. From sixteen to eighteen he attended Charles Tackett's school, then a flourishing institution in Stafford County. The Hon. John L. Taylor of Ohio: Harvey B. Ralls and Meredith Eskridge, were among his classmates. The latter gentleman remembers him well, and speaks of him as a youth of great promise, strict integrity, and untiring industry, but of quick temper. Subsequently he taught school, and studied law during the while, at Jeffersonton, Culpepper County, and boarded withold Mr. Luckett, who ept the village inn. Titus, an old negro (still alive). was his body servant, and speaks of "Marster Linkum" as a " ra'al gem'n." A place on the Rappahannock, shaded by large beech trees, and near the old race track, is still known as "Linkum's Hole," He lived two years at Jeffersonton. Mr. Caleb Burnly succeeded him in his school.

-A curious ring has been found in the neighborhood of the Champs Elysées. It is described as of great value, and has been ornamented with a royal crown and the ciphers "V. A.," in rubics and diamonds. It contains a stereoscope of most extraordinary minute ness; the glasses are not more than an ordinary pin's head in diameter, and the tubes scarcely the size very small crow quills. This marvelous apparatus conains, we are told, photographic portraits of the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, which to the naked eye are invisible, but by aid of the glasses already mentioned appear as large as the figures on a small visiting card. It is asserted that a box of jewelry addressed to the English Court from Paris a short time since was stolen, and the ring in question is supposed to have formed a part of the contents.

-Mr. Breed, the newly-elected Mayor of Lynn, is a working shoemaker, and quietly occupied his bench for the greater part of the day of election. On Tuesday evening, about three hundred of the working men me to congratulate him on his election. Mr. James Dillon. whe was prominent in the late strike, addressed the assemblage upon the success of the warkingmen, arging them to stand firm for the accomplishment of further triumph. In conclusion, in behalf of the workingmon, he presented to Mr. Breed a mammoth broom, saying that t was the wish of the parties for whom he presented that he would " sweep clean.

-The ex-King of Naples is by no means a pauper, notwithstanding the loss of his dominions. His treasure has been conveyed to Paris. According to the reports it is wholly in silver-9,000,000 of silver ducats-which | right, and recommends Capt. Bonaparte, formerly of have been sleeping in peace, some of them since the days of Masaniello. They are arriving by the railway, consigned to Serre, to be changed into paltry gold Napoleons and trumpery five-franc pieces-solid, thick beats of such perfect workmanship that they might serve as specimens of the numismatic art in many musems. The rate of silver is so high that the changer ex nects to realize a sum of £25,000 by the exchange.

-At Wareham, on the 10th inst., Mr. Andrew D. Fuller of Livermore, Me., and Miss Abby H. Green of Wareham were married by the Rev. Mr. Clary. This copple never saw each other before, the courtship having been carried on by the brother of the bridegroom. They were introduced after 11 o'clock a. m., married, and before 12 the bridegroom was on his way "Down East" again.

-The marriage of Nicholas I, the young Prince of Montenegro, with Millena Petrovka, daughter of the Senstor Vukosch, was celebrated on the 8th at Cettigne At the wedding feast toasts were drank to the Emperor of Russia, as the protector of Montenegro, and the Emperor of the French, as "the liberator of oppressed

-A letter from Paris indicates how French states men are raid. M. Walewski is a Senator-annual value, 30,000 francs. He is a member of the Council of Regency-100,000 francs. He is now a Minister of State-100,000 francs; in all, 230,000 francs or

-In Richmond, Va., Marion F. Barbier, a white man has been put under bonds in \$300, for sending to a female slave a letter, in which he states that he loves her devotedly, and thinks of her all day long, and dreams about her all night. Therefore he begs of her to come to Richmond, and to fly with him to the North.

-Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is spending the Winter at Andover, Mass., engaged in writing a new romance, to be called "The Peurl of Orr's Island; a Story of the Coast of Maine." It is to be published in weekly numbers in The Independent, beginning the 1st of January. -There was a rumor in Chicago, on Wednesday

vening, that the ladies of Michigan avenue intended o bastinade Mr. Burch, and the Mayor is said to have sent a police force to his residence for the purpose of preventing the enraged balmoral wearers from carrying nt their design. - Mrs. Gaines's great suit is set down for trial in

January, in the Supreme Court-No. 66 on the calendur. It involves about two-thirds of the City of New-Orleans. All parties have arrived, and are preparing for the case. -The U. S. Minister at Constantinople, not appre ciating the butter of that country, has sent to the Uni-

ted States for a supply. Seven hundred pounds of the article was shipped to his order, from Philadelphia, on Tuesday. -Letters which have been received in South Dan-

vers, Mass., from Mr. George Peabody, state that he has deferred his return to this country until 1864, when he expects to take up his permanent residence bere. -A gentleman in the United States, Mr. William

Mills, bas presented Rugby School with a large velvet

flag, in token of his admiration of what he had read of

it in "Tom Brown's School Days." Mr. Day, who re-

presented the donor of this offering of good-will was

introduced by the headquaster to the school when assem-

bled for calling ever on Thursday, the 22d of November. Mr. Day said that after seeing the school he di not wonder at Mr. Hughes (the author of "Tom Brown") loving it and being proud of it, and speaking of it so lovingly and proudly as he had done. "For Tom Bown's sake," he added, "we shall always be glad to see any of you on the other side of the water Let this flag be a token of the reception that would greet you there. We are willing to sing as heartily as any of you 'God save the Queen,' and to shout 'Fio rent Rugbein. Mr. Mills shares the prejudices of Toro Brown, and wishes the school-house to be the custods ans of the flag." It is a large flag, made of crimson vel vet (school-house color), with the school arms worked in the center, and American flags crossed at each of the corners, and altogether presents a very handsome ap penyance.

-When Garibaldi was in Sicily, a dwarfish deformed little man presented himself as a volunteer, but was refused by the committee. Nothing daunted, he went to Garibaldi, and begged the General to accept him. Here, again, he was refused. After one of the first battles, the little individual came up to Garibaldi, and joyfully exclaimed, "See, General, you would not take me, but you could not prevent my coming. I have fought well; indeed I have; and I am wounded, too!" Garibaldi, who recognized the man, replied, "Ah! bravo! and where are you wounded!" After some hesitation, the other showed a wound between his shoulders. "Oh, fie!" said Garibaldi, "wounded in the back. I knew you would never be anything good." The soldier retired quite confused and ashamed Another battle soon followed, and it was scarcely over when the poor fellow again accosted his chief. "Here I am, General, wounded again, but this time on the right side:" and, pointing to a wound in his breast, he fell dend at Garibaldi's feet.

-The continued efforts of the friends of Mr. Spurgeon o rear the Metropolitan Tabernacle and open it free of debt, have hitherto been very successful, as already pearly £25,000 have been collected and spent. There is still required about £6,000 more to complete one of the handsomest buildings of its kind in the metropolis It will be capable of holding just twice the number of Exeter Hall, and one-third more than the Surrey Music Hall. The exterior is admitted by every one to be ele gant, and the interior will be chaste and unpretending in its character, and afford commodious sittings for 5,000 persons. Various meetings are now being held in different parts of the metropolis, as well as Mr. Spurgeon's indefatigable proaching in all parts of the kingdom, with the view of raising the money needed. It is confidently expected that it will be opened for divine service in March next.

-The celebrated American mare Flora Temple, which has excited the admiration of the French tarf by the way in which she took the honors of the recent trotting match at the Bois de Bologne, is said by an American gentleman, Mr. D., well known in the sportng world, to be descended from a young horse of the Norman breed, bought forty-five years ago by a person. of the name of Morgan, who took it to America. Accerding to Mr. D., it is from this horse, which was a ery handsome animal, and of great speed, that all the best trotters in the United States are descended. So highly are the trotters of the Morgan breed, as it is called, esteemed, that every colt fetches 1,000 fr. more than any other breed.

-The Rev. J. H. Torrence preached at the Mount Zion M. E. Church, in Philadelphia, on Sunday night. In the course of his sermon the reverend gentleman alluded to the troubles of the country. It had been rumored on the previous Subbath that President Buchanan was about to resign. In remarking on this, the speaker used this language: "God grant that it may be so." There was an immediate response from every part of the audience: "Amen, amen!" The scene was one of the most ludicrous and surprising that he ever witnessed. The reverend gentleman had touched a chord in the heart of the people,

-Mr. Crawford, M. P., Mr. Jos. Cowen, jun., Mr. W. J. Ashurst, and Mr. John McAdam, have been appointed a deputation to go to Caprera and invite the illustrious General to visit England. Mr. Crawford is member for Ayrshire and brother-in-law to Signor Saffi, the colleague of Mazzini in the Roman triumvirate. Mr. Ashurst is the treasurer of the Logdon Garribaldi Fund, while Mr. John McAdam has been the most active man in raising the Glasgow fund. A . omber of the London Corporation has given notice of a protion to present the General with the Free

dom of the city. -The Monde, a Roman Catholic journal of Paris, thinks that a Dictator is needed to set the United States

Baltimore, for the office. Approxis .- The Hon, Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President elect: the Hon William H. Seward: Dr. K. W. W. Carpenter of Chatham, Mass., and J. Colville of Halifax, England, are at the Aster-House.

Col. J. P. Thompson of North Carolina, Gen. W. C. Kibbe of Cal., Col. H. Archer of Fia., and C. Bliss, E. A. Torpin, and E. Roker of South America, are at the t. Nicholas Hotel. E. H. Dana, jr., of Boston; G. S. Hazard and family. and N. Wigbach, of Buffalo: D. Boutflower of Eng.,

G. W. Pearson of St. Louis, P. Ewing of Boston, R. B. Maclin of San Antonio, Texas; Mr. Chadwick of Phila. and C. Wakefield of Ga., are at the Metropoli

and O. Latrobe of Balt., are at the Fifth-Avenue

F. Gwenveld of Hanover, Europe, and Dr. Whitmore of Portland, Me., are at the International Hotel, J. Hooper and J. B. Carter of Boston, and E. Orr of Detroit, are at the Brevoort House.

Col. S. S. Seymour of Vermont, and Major K. Beale, of Washington, D. C., are at the La Farge House. VESICE. - As a sample of the reign of terror by which Austria now holds Venetia, the correspondent of Le Nord tells a story of the arrest of a little girl eight

years old, at Treviso, for singing a popular air the refrain of which was "E la povera Venezia, Garibaldi salvera." Her mother hastened to the Commissary of Police and begged him to release her child: he refused with a meer, saying that he would not deprive Garibaldi of the pleasure of delivering his little friend. The poor woman sobbed out in her Venitian simplicity, "What, must my child then suffer for three months away from her mother!" In this exclamation the Commissary thought he had made a discovery, and immediately arrested the mother, demanding how she knew that Garihald would come in three months. Fortunately some

more charitable authorities interfered, and mother and

child were set free.

DIFFIERIA.—As the newspapers are full of remedies for this dangerous affection of the throat, some of them very good, and some of them very silly, we will give one which we know to be used by some cuinem physicians, and which we have never known to fail, if applied early. Diphtheria in its early stages, may be recognized by any person of ordinary capacity, by two marked symptoms; the sensation of a bone or hard substance in the throat, remering swallowing difficult and painful, and a marked factor, for unpleasant smell of the breath, the result of its purefactive tendency. On the appearance of these symptoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give spices of guaramphor, of the size of a marrowfat pea, and let it be retained in the mouth, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it until it is all gone. In an Four or so give another, and at the end of another hour a third; a fourth will not usually be required, but if the pain and unpleasant breath are not relieved, it tany be used two or three times more, at a little log; or intervals, say two hours.

If the child is vound, powder the camphor, which can obtain the condition of a sugar, or better, powdered rock candy, and blow it through a quill or tube into its throat, depressing the toogue with the haft of a spoon. Two or three applications will relieve. Some recommend powdered alors or pellitory with the camphor, but observation and experience have satisfied us that the camphor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its vature as diffusible stimulant, and anteeptic qualities. DIFHTHERIA.-Asthenewspapers are full of remedies